

WEATHER

Snow tonight; Saturday snow or rain and warmer; moderate to fresh north and northeast winds. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: High, 32, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 22, at 8 a.m. today. For full report see page 17.

EXTRA SESSION DEEMED CERTAIN

Action of Republicans in Conference Believed to Have Dissipated All Hope.

DETERMINED TO OPPOSE SHIPPING BILL TO LAST

Inevitable Result, It Is Thought, Will Mean Delayed Action on Appropriation Measures.

Hope of averting an extra session of Congress is believed to have been dissipated by last evening's conference of Republicans, resulting in determination to oppose the shipping bill to the last extremity.

Such a course will inevitably result, it is thought, in preventing action on all the appropriation bills before this session expires by constitutional limitation, March 4, thus necessitating the assembling of the new Congress in the spring.

Only the President's recession from his insistence upon the shipping legislation will suffice to avert the result, it is declared. As Congress has several times had example of the President's tenacity of purpose, statements on the bill are not looking with confidence to a backdown on this bill.

Some of the democratic senators are in sympathy with the determination, holding that it is "now or never" with the shipping bill. When the new Congress convenes in the spring, they look for stiffened opposition to all the administration's legislative policies in the lower House.

Would Push Party Bills. Such influential senators as Hoke Smith of Georgia, who is going with the shipping bill, and the proposed rural credits measure, letting the appropriation bills go over to an extra session, pointing out that the money will not be needed before June 30 next anyhow.

It is thought there are worse things than an extra session, one of them being abandonment of legislation which the administration considers essential.

Sentiment in Congress in favor of the rural credits bill is stimulated by knowledge that the Republicans are planning to seize upon this new idea as republican political capital for the next campaign.

It is well known that Myron T. Herrick will make rural credits an important feature of his campaign for the presidential nomination. Senator Borah, indeed, has already "beaten him to it," dwelling strongly upon it, as he did in his speech in the Senate on the other day, when he was many was continued as the opening gun in his own presidential campaign.

Have men who the democrats with having failed to put through such a measure. It was observed that a few days thereafter recommended taking up rural credits at once.

While each political party favors the legislation, it is not clear that advantage will accrue to the party which enacts it, and the democrats are anxious to avert further criticisms upon the charge of non-action.

Encountering Strong Opposition. The shipping bill is encountering strong head winds and a choppy sea, and has already been amended in democratic caucus so that it has a decided list to port and is somewhat down by the head. President Wilson has told his cabinet that he does not object to amendment of his bill so long as the change does not go to the essentials of the proposition. Some of the democrats are after the essentials.

Here is another feature of the anxiety of some of the democratic senators to rush the administration's legislation through at this session: The Tammany delegation in Congress is getting its war paint on, in anticipation of an extra session.

In the new Congress it is admitted that the Tammany delegation will hold a strong position of vantage in the House, by reason of the close margin of majority. There is the slightest doubt in the mind of any one that Tammany democrats are preparing to push their advantage in anticipation of an extra session.

They will have to be reckoned with, it is said, and they are known to feel that they have something to offer to them, and that in very liberal measure, too.

"And Mary Married"

By Seumas MacManus

"The Irish Bluebell of Greenwich Street" is the heroine, and Terry O'Hara, "the royal vagabond that Ireland ever was guilty of," is the hero. A story entirely worthy of the author of "Donegal Fairy Tales"

in the next Sunday Magazine of the Sunday Star

EXPRESSES FAITH IN PROFIT SHARING

George W. Perkins Explains Wage System of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE FEDERAL COMMISSION

Henry Ford Explains the Working of His Plan for Compensation of Labor.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The examination of George W. Perkins was continued today when the hearing was resumed by the federal commission of industrial relations into the great cause of industrial unrest. Mr. Perkins explained in detail the wage system of the United States Steel Corporation. Only 22 per cent of the employees in the mills and mines were forced to work twelve hours a day, he said. He denied that the system of allowing the employees to purchase stock in the corporation had a tendency to curtail the personal liberty of the employees by preventing them from making complaints about wages and the length of working hours.

The witness believed that profit sharing was the "missing link between capital and labor," and that its general establishment would do much to decrease industrial unrest and bring about a better feeling between employees and employers. Mr. Perkins said he thought it advisable to have the employees of the steel corporation represented in the board of directors, and that such a question had recently received considerable attention of the board.

The witness believed the present condition of business and the failure of the steel corporation to earn profits at the present time were due to the new tariff law.

Retarded by Sherman Law. Mr. Perkins testified yesterday that he believed the Sherman law had worked to retard the industrial development of the United States; that legislation bringing labor orders under the control of the federal government was needed; and that co-operation and not competition was the life of trade. Further, he said, in his opinion big business had retarded the progress of the country through the small units.

He did not believe, he said, that the government would improve upon the present methods employed in the administration of the philanthropic foundations, but that it should require statements concerning the detail of the work done at regular intervals. He was in favor of organized labor providing honest, efficient men were at the head of it.

Explains \$5-a-Day Plan. Henry Ford of Detroit, automobile manufacturer, detailed the working of the wage system which he introduced at his plant last year, under which a man is paid \$5 a day, and a woman \$4 a day. Mr. Ford said that since the plan had been introduced the following benefits had accrued to the employees:

Bank deposits had increased more than 130 per cent. The number of life insurance policies taken out by employees had increased. It was a rare thing, Mr. Ford said, for an employee at his plant to be arrested. The plan, he added, was based on the belief that work well done should be rewarded.

No Discrimination Allowed. No distinction was made against former convicts, Mr. Ford said. The other employees, however, are not allowed to know which of the men have been in prison. A man properly fed and clothed will right himself, Mr. Ford said, as he has the case of an ex-convict and perpetual laborer, Mr. Ford said he believed it better, wiser and more just to make men comfortable than to make them miserable.

"I do not think any man can do good work mentally and physically for more than eight hours per day," Mr. Ford said. "I have a statement that under his plan, as in operation, 'men were made men.'"

He has the art of sculpture in this country," acknowledged the debt America owes to Europe for her help and sympathy in the attempt to build here a worthy national art and concludes by asking the nations of Europe to "further extend this obligation by showing us an example in the arts, at the present hour—an example of that spirit of reverence in which all that is best in art is created and conserved."

McCORMICK OFF COMMITTEE. Says He Left Progressive Party Governing Board Two Months Ago. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 22.—Medell McCormick of Chicago, who, as a progressive member of the legislature, recently night announced that he had resigned two months ago as the Illinois member of the progressive national committee and that Harold J. Lick of Chicago had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation.

"I resigned from the national committee of the executive committee of the national committee, which was held in Chicago," said Mr. McCormick.

"I was importuned to retain my membership on the committee, but I desired to quit. Announcement of my resignation was not made public at the time."

Mr. McCormick, who was considered one of Col. Roosevelt's strongest supporters in Illinois, refused to give any reason for his resignation.

FIGHT PROSPECT OVER DISTRICT BILL

Appropriation Measure, Coming Up Tomorrow, Promises to Cause Row in House.

FILIBUSTER BY CARLIN NIPPED BY UNDERWOOD

Virginia Representative Opposes Occoquan Reformatory Being Located in His District.

Because there is prospect of an all-day fight on the District appropriation bill when it comes up to be sent to conference, House leaders have been handling the bill as if it were a live coal, and Majority Leader Underwood himself had to leap into the melee, which was going on in an undertone on the floor of the House today to prevent the continuance of a lusty young filibuster, which had just been started by Representative Carlin of Virginia. The fact that the bill has every promise of precipitating a long row when it is sent to conference is the reason why Chairman Page has been putting off this request from day to day.

House leaders who don't want to have the regular legislative program interrupted by all sorts of horrors, in a friendly way, if he should dare to break up the debate on the military bill with the inevitable row on the District bill.

When the House met at 11 o'clock today, Representative Page was on hand with the papers in the case, while around him hovered Representatives Hay, Underwood, Johnson of Kentucky, Foster of Illinois and Carlin of Virginia, all having a deep interest in the District bill one way or another.

Nearly every one of these veteran legislators had been conferring around the steel corporation to earn profits at the present time were due to the new tariff law.

Representative Carlin, who is bitterly opposed to having the Occoquan reformatory in his district, started a filibuster in general as soon as the clerk had completed the reading of the journal today. "The bill contains the Kern amendment, which provides that no brick or other building material produced by prisoners at Occoquan shall be sold in competition with the products of free labor."

Carlin Favors Amendment. Mr. Carlin is very much in favor of that amendment, inasmuch as it would kill the Occoquan institution dead under a door nail if it were enacted. Having made the reformatory worthless, there would be no use for it in his district, and therefore Mr. Carlin will probably leave the House to fight tomorrow in an effort to have the bill go to conference with instructions to retain only one place for the Occoquan reformatory in the House conferees, is by no means a new thing. Mr. Carlin's suggestion without having it forced on him by a majority vote.

This morning, however, his point of order that there was no quorum present, he was clearly right, as there seemed to be scarcely fifty men in the House, but Mr. Underwood, who is having a heartrending time keeping his majority together all in one place, the by assuring the members of the House that the bill would be pushed on delaying the bill.

Representative Foster of Illinois was interested in keeping the bill back as far as possible, as he is opposed to the Gallinger Hospital amendment, being possessed of an antipathy to municipal hospitals in general. However, in the general sub vote debate Representative Page quieted him by assuring the Illinois Congressman-physician that he, Representative Page, would not accept the hospital item because the act of a year ago provided money for plans which have not materialized.

Wants His Amendment Back. Added to these complications is the insistence of Chairman Johnson of the House District committee that amendment No. 1 should be allowed to come back to the House, so that the lower body should be given another chance to reject it.

This is the Senatorial refusal to accept the Johnson plan that the expenses of the District shall be paid out of the Treasury, which is the attempt to make the bill a permanent law. Representative Page proposes to tell the House that he disagrees to all Senate amendments, which was a satisfactory answer to the Johnson plan, but he hopes that the conferees will prove adamant that the House should have a vote on the subject again.

"The chances for the bill's passing by March 4 were described as 'remote' by a House member who is in a position to know."

This member spoke of the manner in which a commission of inquiry could be created by Congress by an amendment to the appropriation bill in its present form.

"The conferees have no right to add legislation to the bill which has not been passed by either house," he said, "but a section creating this commission could be added by the conferees following a vote of instruction by the two houses."

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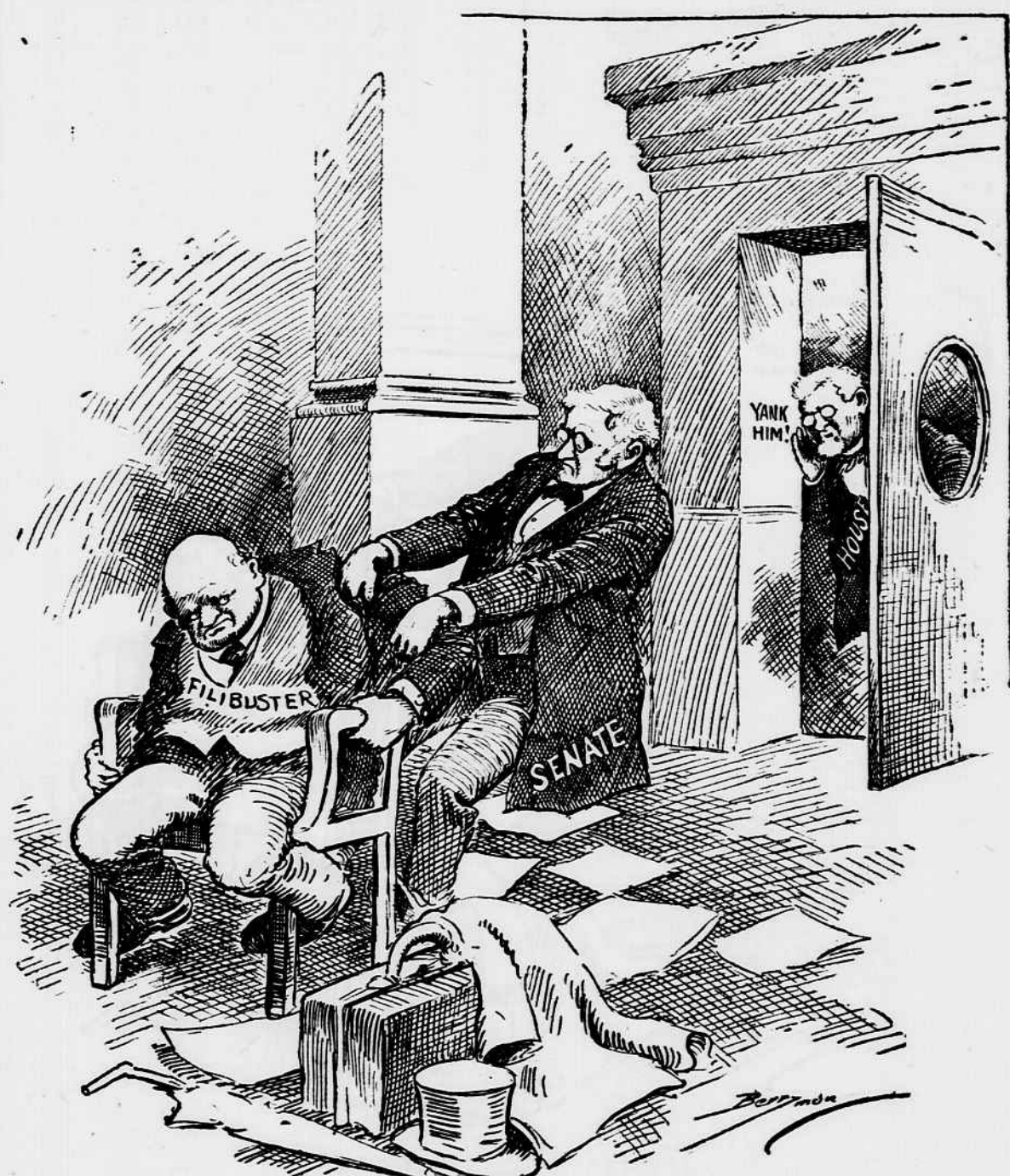
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THE UNWELCOME ARRIVAL.

War Officially Reported.

French Statement

PARIS, January 22.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of the war, reading as follows:

"In Belgium the enemy yesterday bombarded Nieupoort with a fair degree of violence. Our infantry made some slight progress to the east of Lombardysdy highway. Between Ypres and the Oise successful operations on the part of our artillery against field works, batteries and detachments of infantry of the enemy took place yesterday."

"From the Oise to the Argonne: The situation in the vicinity of Soissons shows no change. Near Berry-au-Bac a trench which we were compelled to evacuate following a violent bombardment was recaptured by us. In the region of Perthes the enemy delivered an attack during the night of January 20-21 at a point northwest of Beaujeu, but without success."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle: To the southeast of St. Mihiel in the forest of Apremont an exceedingly violent bombardment made it impossible for us to retain the German trenches occupied by us yesterday for a distance of 150 yards."

"To the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson in the forest of Le Pretre the enemy yesterday recaptured a portion of the trenches taken by us January 20, but we are maintaining ourselves at all other points of this position."

"In the Vosges the enemy hurled against St. Die six projectiles of great caliber, without, however, doing any serious damage."

"At a point between Mount Bonhomme and Mount Schlucht there has been an artillery engagement in which the German batteries were reduced to silence."

"In Alsace the infantry fighting in the region of Hartmann and Weilerkopf is going on with great ferocity. The struggle is actually hand-to-hand."

"In front of Dannemarie our artillery dispersed gatherings of the enemy."

German Statement

BERLIN, January 22, by wireless to London.—The war office issued the following statement today:

"On January 21, in the western theater of war, a continuous rain rendered impossible any important fighting between the coast and the canal of La Bassée. Artillery duels took place near Arras. One of the trenches which we took on the day before yesterday to the southwest of Berry-au-Bac, was abandoned and blown up. It had been partly destroyed by the collapse of the wall of a factory."

"A French attack north of Verdun was repulsed easily. After the battles of the day before yesterday to the south of St. Mihiel, small French detachments still held out in the neighborhood of our positions. By means of an advance the region before our front was cleared of all Frenchmen as far as their old positions."

"The battle for Croix-des-Larmes, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, continues. A strong French attack on the recaptured part of our positions was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

"In the Vosges, north of Senheim, our troops threw the enemy out of the heights of the Hartmann-Weilerkopf hills. We took two officers and 125 men prisoners."

"In the eastern theater of war the situation is unchanged. Our attacks on a branch of the Stucha made slow progress. There is nothing new east of the Pilica."

Russian Statement

PETROGRAD, Russia, January 22.—The general staff of the Russian army has given out an official announcement, as follows:

"There has been no change in oriental Prussia. In the vicinity of Mlava we are holding in close contact with the enemy, and every effort on the part of the Germans to penetrate our lines during the past twenty-four hours has been repulsed. We took by assault the place called Skempe, which was rapidly evacuated by the enemy."

"On the river Buzur and on the river Rawa there has been cannonading and heavy rifle firing along almost all the front. Our artillery was engaged successfully with that of the enemy and reduced to silence several German batteries. Our troops were successful in repulsing several partial attacks of the enemy on this front."

"South of the river Pilica and in Galicia there has been no fighting. Only here and there has the sound of cannon firing been heard."

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